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Note verbale dated 20 March 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Slovak Republic to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of Slovakia on concrete measures taken in order to implement effectively the provisions of United Nations Security Council resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 20 March 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of the Slovak Republic on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2321 (2016)

Slovakia and the other member States of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016) by taking the following common measures:[1]

- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/315 of 4 March 2016 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[2]
- Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/476 of 31 March 2016 amending Decision 2013/183/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[3]
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/569 of 12 April 2016 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[4]
- Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2016/573 of 12 April 2016 implementing Decision 2013/183/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[5]
- Council Regulation (EU) 2016/682 of 29 April 2016 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,[6] which gives effect to the measures provided by Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/476 of 31 March 2016
- Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 of 27 May 2016 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and repealing Decision 2013/183/CFSP[7]
- Council Regulation (EU) 2016/841 of 27 May 2016 amending Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,[8] which gives effect to measures provided for in Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 of 27 May 2016

[1] All common measures are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
[2] *Official Journal of the European Union L 60*, 5 March 2016.
[3] *Official Journal of the European Union L 85*, 1 April 2016.
[4] *Official Journal of the European Union L 97*, 13 April 2016.
[5] Ibid.
[6] *Official Journal of the European Union L 117*, 3 May 2016.
[7] *Official Journal of the European Union L 141*, 28 May 2016.
[8] Ibid.

- Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/1341 of 4 August 2016 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[9]
- Council Regulation (EU) 2016/1333 of 4 August 2016 amending Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,[10] which gives effect to measures provided for in Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/1341 of 4 August 2016
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1831 of 14 October 2016 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[11]
- Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2217 of 8 December 2016 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[12]
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/2215 of 8 December 2016 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[13]
- Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/82 of 16 January 2017 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[14]
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/80 of 16 January 2017 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[15]
- Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/345 of 27 February 2017 amending Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea[16]
- Council Regulation (EU) 2017/330 of 27 February 2017 amending Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.[17]

The above-mentioned Council Regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all Member States of the European Union.[18]

Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 requires Member States to determine the penalties applicable to the infringement of provisions of the regulations. The penalties determined by Slovakia are set out in Act No. 289/2016 Coll. of 11 October 2016 on

[9] *Official Journal of the European Union L 212*, 5 August 2016.
[10] Ibid.
[11] *Official Journal of the European Union L 280*, 18 October 2016.
[12] *Official Journal of the European Union L 334*, 9 December 2016.
[13] Ibid.
[14] *Official Journal of the European Union L 12*, 17 January 2017.
[15] Ibid.
[16] *Official Journal of the European Union L 50*, 28 February 2017.
[17] Ibid.
[18] Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001 applies neither to Ireland nor to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

the execution of international sanctions — which repealed and replaced Act No. 126/2011 Coll. — under article I, sections 21-23, and in other relevant legal acts.

Competent authorities of the Slovak Republic for the execution of sanctions are stipulated by article I, section 4, of Act No. 289/2016 Coll. with reference to responsibilities and competences laid down pursuant to Act No. 575/2001 Coll. on the organization of Government activities and on the organization of central State administration.

Act No. 289/2016 Coll. of 11 October 2016 on the execution of international sanctions, provides a legal basis for the development of national rules on the implementation of international sanctions. It lays down provisions on the implementation of international sanctions, mostly in the following areas:

- Business and non-financial services
- Financial services and financial markets, money transfers, use of other means of payment, purchase and sale of securities and investment coupons
- Transport, postal services and electronic communications
- Technical infrastructure
- Scientific and technical relations, and cultural and sport relations
- Restrictions on the exercise of property rights
- Travel and issuance of visas.

As regards restrictions on admission (visa ban), Act No. 404/2011 on Residence of Aliens and Amendment and Supplementation of Certain Acts, together with Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849 and Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001,[18] provides the basis for refusal of admission and denial of requests for a visa. Act No. 404/2011 governs the conditions for the entry and stay of foreign nationals in Slovakia. This Act regulates, inter alia, the scope of activities of public authorities in the area of visas, conditions for the entry of aliens into the territory of the Slovak Republic, conditions of residence, the issuance of documents for aliens, registration of persons and residence control, administrative expulsion and bans on entry, detention of third-country nationals and placement into facilities, and air transit of third-country nationals through the territory of the Slovak Republic.

Slovakia is a member of four multilateral export control regimes (Nuclear Suppliers Group, Zangger Committee, Australia Group and Wassenaar Arrangement) and applies the European Union legislation that is relevant to sensitive goods and technology that could contribute to the development of the nuclear or ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

According to Act No. 392/2011 Coll. of 19 October 2011 on trading with defence industry products, as amended, an export authorization for the sale, transfer or export of arms and related materiel[19] to third countries and an authorization for the provision of brokering services related to military activities are required. The principal body responsible for the sale, transfer or export of arms and related materiel

[19] This legislation should apply to all goods included in the Common Military List of the European Union; see *Official Journal of the European Union C 129*, 21 April 2015.

is the Ministry of Economy. Act No. 392/2011 Coll. and Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008,[20] defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment, together with Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849,[21] provide the basis for enforcement of the arms embargo against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the ban on related brokering services.

According to Act No. 39/2011 on dual-use items, as amended, an export authorization for the export, transfer, transit and brokering of dual-use items is required. The principal body responsible for the control of exports, transfer and brokering of dual-use items is the Ministry of Economy. Act No. 39/2011, together with Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009 of 5 May 2009, setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items, provide the basis for control of dual-use items relevant to Security Council resolutions concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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[20] *Official Journal of the European Union L 335*, 13 December 2008.
[21] *Official Journal of the European Union L 141*, 28 May 2016.